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The Macdonald FARM Journal



.. 23, NO. 3

MARCH, 1962



astic Tubing or Sap Buckets

Forage Varieties and Mixtures

Macdonald Announces New Champlain Barley



THE MACDONALD LASSIE

Editorial

Master Plan For Quebec Agriculture

A master plan to consolidate and direct the development of agriculture in the Province of Quebec—the request for this plan came from the floor of the annual meeting of La Coopérative Fédérée de Québec and received the unanimous support of that body. It is to be noted that this request arose at the first meeting of the delegate body following a speech the previous evening by Mr. René Paré who described the functions of the Economic Advisory Council for Quebec. Also, it comes in the wake of the Consolidation of Agriculture programme announced by the Department of Agriculture last summer.

Our translation of the resolution follows:

“WHEREAS agriculture in Quebec is changing rapidly with respect to both farm operations and marketing;

WHEREAS developments in the different agricultural regions of the Province should be better co-ordinated and planned to assure the expansion of agriculture, to raise the revenues of farmers and to supply farm products to the population as efficiently as possible;

WHEREAS those institutions interested in the development of agriculture can, by uniting their efforts, contribute to a balanced and co-ordinated development of agriculture;

BE IT RESOLVED that the general assembly requests the directorate of La Coopérative Fédérée de Québec to support and promote the formation of a provincial Advisory Council for Agricultural Development composed of the Fédérée, the Union Catholique des Cultivateurs and the provincial Department of Agriculture with the aim of preparing a master plan to consolidate and give direction to the development of agriculture in the Province.”

The principle of the suggestion should be widely acclaimed. Agriculture in Quebec is rapidly changing from a subsistence type of farming to a commercial type. This transition, while already

complete in many areas, is far from complete in others. Those areas which have still to switch from subsistence to commercial agriculture are, generally speaking, the more outlying ones. Farmers in these districts face many problems which did not and will not confront those on the better agricultural lands located, generally, relatively close to the major cities.

First of all adjustment problems are more difficult. Farmers do not have as much opportunity for outside employment. Unfriendly terrain may force them to acquire a much larger acreage if it is to be a viable unit. Since the original settlement pattern was fairly standard in most sections of the Province, this means displacing more farmers than in the flatter, more fertile districts.

Secondly, can the individual farmer blithely choose to embark upon any kind of commercial operation he chooses? For instance, will the overly promoted (in the past) dairy industry be his best, if most natural, choice? The answer is doubtful. He must consider, whether there will be a sufficient number of other dairy farms to justify the operation of a milk processing plant in the area, or, for that matter, even collection of milk in the future. This is a very real problem for thousands of farmers located in agricultural “pockets” far removed from the agricultural triangle formed by the defunct Champlain Sea. Should these farmers switch to beef, sheep, hog or poultry production? How many can produce for local markets? These are questions which require answers on a regional basis. Production must take into account processing and transportation facilities.

The apparent wide support for this suggestion of an advisory council to prepare a “master plan” indicates that “Consolidation of Agriculture” programme is considered to be inadequate. That programme provided for surveys and decisions to be made first on a local or community

basis for agricultural development. The present proposal specifically requests consultation and decisions by provincial authorities first.

This writer, in supporting the “Consolidation of Agriculture” proposal, was, and still is, confident that planning at a regional or provincial level would ultimately be forced by problems beyond the scope of community planners. (This has been strikingly and forcefully illustrated by planning problems in Brome County.) In such a case it might be informal, but it would be just as effective. However, it is now evident that the Department of Agriculture will not have full co-operation of all those interested in the welfare of agriculture unless they are allowed to join the huddle at the provincial level.

There is no doubt that our industry needs some planning at the local, regional and provincial levels. Whether it is formal or informal is much less important than a sincere desire to co-operate and progress by all those concerned. If plans are drawn on a formal basis, we should obtain them more quickly. However, there is a risk of assuming a “master” role and trying to force them down the throats of those who need help. And there remains a need to assure that the provincial advisory council is fully representative of the community — the bankers, the bakers and the consumers. As an industry, agriculture in this Province is not a closed circuit independent and sufficient unto itself. Neither can successful planning for it occur in a closed vase.

by L. G. Young

COVER PICTURE

This sugar scene will bring back fond recollections to many. Remember when Dobbin was the only means of horse-power and have you forgotten the taste of sap from a Cedar bucket?

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L. G. Young, Macdonald College,
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Observations

THE BROWBEATEN CITIZEN!

The role of the citizen is becoming more and more complex and not a little frustrating at times. Just the other day, when discussing the sad state of our educational system, a parent unburdened some pent-up frustrations which reveal a shocking situation — but one which is probably duplicated many times.

Chief villain in the plot is a teacher. This man is, in fact, a highly regarded and very capable teacher and principal. However, it seems he has found a way of foiling the local home and school organization. At meetings in the school where parents are expected to raise questions and discuss school activity, if so they desire, he assumes control as speaker of the evening and talks the meeting out. He has limited the time a parent may spend with a teacher to a very minimum and that by appointment. He has regimented parent-teacher relations so much

that parents have lost interest and merely mutter under their breath.

The shame of the situation is that such a "good" teacher should strike at the very roots of one of our most cherished democratic institutions. What does the citizen do now? Turn out the school trustees who are too weak to lay the law down to the principal (if they know whose responsibility it is to curb such highhandedness) or go on ignoring the matter. Truly a dilemma found every day in all phases of our government and our state services.

BID FOR SENSATIONALISM

Our fears have finally been realized. Someone has tried to capitalize on the meat inspection situation to achieve sensational press—and by so doing has frightened consumers not a little.

It happens, in this case, to be "Le Soleil," a Quebec City daily. After interviewing Mr. Hector

Nadeau, manager of the meat division of La Coopérative Fédérée, the paper printed an account in which facts were stretched to the limit and probabilities were turned into facts. This brought immediate statement from Mr. Nadeau (see page 59). However, during the melee the skeleton escaped from the closet. Farmers would be wise to press strongly for some form of satisfactory meat inspection which would include all meat.

Although such inspection may be difficult to provide for small butchers, unless we have it we risk both sensationalism and a campaign by large packing houses urging the consumer to buy only inspected meats. This would hurt small independent butchers and undermine consumer confidence but let's face it—otherwise we risk losing consumer confidence and hurting all meat packers and meat producers.

First Hunter: "Say, John, where are you?"

Second Hunter: "Right here."

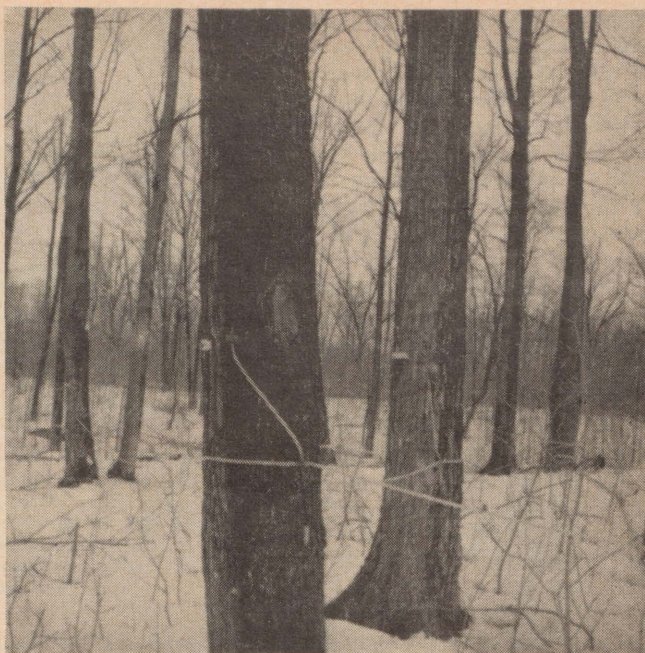
First Hunter: "Are you alright?"

Second Hunter: "Yes."

First Hunter: "Then I've shot a deer."



Mapleflo tubing attached to a tree using a loop and aerial pipeline.



Plastic tubing hung with a drop line from the taphole which resulted in greater sap production than system shown in picture at left.

Plastic Tubing Or Sap Buckets

To hang or not to hang? This is the question of the moment in the minds of many sugar producers in Quebec. In 1961 roughly 250 producers decided to automate at least part of their sugar bush by using the new, but as yet relatively untried, plastic tubing instead of buckets for sap collection. It is estimated that in Quebec over 300,000 taps will be hooked up by tubing in the sugaring season of 1962. How good is this system and how does it compare cost-wise with buckets?

Two Systems in Use

At present there are two pipeline systems in use, ignoring the earlier attempts at piping where plumbers' pipe was used which was designed to take sap from inaccessible or steep hillsides to some accessible low point in the sugar bush. The two new systems are known as Mapleflo and Naturalflow. The one is an aerial system leading from tree to tree; the other uses a slack or ground-line system with vent lines at each taphole. The advantages of plastic pipeline for sap collection are as follows:

permits a better distribution of labour during sugaring
a great reduction in the amount of labour needed for sap col-



by Prof. A. R. C. Jones

Department of Woodlot Management.

lection, and more sanitary collection and transportation of sap

elimination of the building and upkeep of costly roads in the sugarbush

higher yields during sugaring are also a possibility because of reduced infection in the taphole by airborne micro-organisms

The major advantage of plastic pipeline, which immediately appeals to sugar-makers is the great reduction of hand labour in sap collection. When using buckets

close to 40 percent of the labour in syrup-making goes into sap collection. It is not uncommon in the United States to find two persons operating a three thousand tap sugar bush providing it is equipped with plastic tubing and oil evaporation. One man can easily operate an 800 tap sugar bush when hung with pipeline. The labour inputs when using pipeline can be better distributed being expended **before** and **after** the season. Putting up the main and feeder lines of tubing before the season begins allows the operator to be ready for the early runs. In fact, one steep sugar bush of over 700 taps near Arundel was completely tapped with pipeline last spring before a start on the construction of the sugarhouse had been made. When the sugarhouse was built it was a quarter of a mile downhill from the bush, close to an easily accessible main road crossing the farm. This points up another advantage of plastic tubing —the flexibility in the location of the sugarhouse. With conventional methods it is essential that the sugarhouse be located close to the source of sap supply. With tubing and favourable terrain no rigid rules as to sugarhouse location are necessary.

The labour after the season is

used in taking down, properly cleaning and storing the pipeline which at first bothers new users of tubing. Now, by means of gear pumps which can deliver a maximum of 50 gallons per hour at 10 to 15 pounds pressure, a sugar producer in New York State is cleaning quickly and efficiently about 12 miles of tubing. The manufacturers of plastic tubing are most helpful in demonstrating how to properly clean their equipment.

There is still some difficulty with plastic pipeline from the point of view of high sap production when used on flat or depressed areas in the sugar bush. Because of line friction and/or lack of slope, it is very difficult to get sap to run uphill! Sap yield per tap in such areas is low and some other means such as a vacuum pump that will pump both air and liquid is used to draw the sap over these troublesome low spots.

The kind of labour available for placing, taking down, and cleaning tubing is also very important. Plastic line requires much less strenuous work but considerably more intelligent planning and care than buckets.

Some Economic Considerations

Professor Bob Morrow of Cornell University reports on a straight cost analysis, comparing plastic pipeline with buckets. There are two types of cost for tubing. First, there is a fixed or initial cost which includes the spile, a tee, 4 feet of tubing and some provision for venting which totals 45 cents per taphole. Then there is the other fixed cost of main lines and collecting tanks which is prorated according to the number of tapholes to average 40 cents per taphole. Thus the fixed investment cost for tubing is roughly 85 cents which can be compared with the cost of \$1.20 for a bucket, cover, and spile. The yearly cost at 4 percent interest using 15 years as the tubing lifetime and 20 to 25 years for buckets results in 9 cents per taphole for tubing compared with 10 cents for buckets.

Secondly, for tubing there is a variable investment cost — the cost of tubing running from tree to tree and which varies with the average distance between trees. The yearly cost ranges from 9 to more than 13 cents per taphole, depending on the number of taps per acre. There is no comparable



A grazed maple grove showing plastic tubing and sap collecting drums or reservoirs. Note absence of maple seedlings caused by heavy cattle grazing, as compared with ungrazed bush shown in picture illustrating tubing hung with a drop line from the taphole.

cost for buckets.

The increased cost of tubing must be offset by savings in labour. Professor Morrow's time studies show that it takes about 8 minutes per taphole to tap trees, put tubing in place, check and maintain during the season and to clean and store at the end of the season. In contrast a bucket

operation requires about 5 minutes per taphole for tapping and clean-up. At a labour rate of \$1.50 per hour, the 3 additional minutes for tubing cost 7 or 8 cents per taphole. Altogether then, for most sugarbushes, the cost with tubing exceeds the cost with buckets by 16 to 20 cents per taphole per year. Therefore it is necessary to save on gathering costs to justify the use of tubing. It is considered that on most hillsides collecting costs can be sufficiently reduced to justify the use of tubing. On level ground, however, buckets are often more economical. No consideration has been given in this analysis to the improved quality of sap obtained from tubing, the saving on road construction and maintenance costs, the collection of early sap flows, and the fact that in some areas there is no labour available for a bucket operation.

Protection and Management Still Essential

Although recent developments in the industry can help sugar producers produce more and better quality sap with less labour,

MAPLE SYRUP REFERENCES

Title	Obtainable From:	Price
1. The Management of the Sugar Bush; Roch Delisle; pp. 3.	Director, Forest Information Free Bureau, Dept. of Lands & Forests, Quebec.	
2. Maple Sugar Industry in Quebec; J. R. Methot & Nap. Rompre; Bul. 169; 1953; pp. 48.	Hort. Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Quebec, P.Q.	Free
3. Maple Sirup Producers Manual, Agric. Handbook No. 134; 1958; pp. 80.	Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Prtg. Office, Washington 25, D.C.	\$0.60
4. Mapleflo Sap Gathering Instruction Manual.	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co., Free Box 757, London, Ont.	
5. Lamb Natural flow Maple Sap, Plastic Tube Gathering System, 1962.	A.C. Lamb & Sons, Liverpool, N.Y., U.S.A.	Free
6. Cleaning Plastic Equipment used in Handling Maple Sap; Willits, Frank & Bell, Jan. 1959.	Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Prtg. Office.	Free
7. The Use of Plastic Tubing in Gathering Maple Sap. Pamphlet 32. Nov. 1960. pp. 11.	Vermont Agric. Expt. Stn. Burlington, Vt. U.S.A.	Free
8. Measuring the Sugar in Maple Sap and Sirup; Willits, C.O., Frank, H.A., and Underwood, J.C. ARS 73-28. Aug. 1960. pp. 21.	Eastern Utilization Research & Development Div. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Philadelphia 18, Pa.	Free
9. The Use of Plastic Tubing for Collecting & Transporting Maple Sap. ARS 73-35. Nov. 1961. pp. 19.	" "	Free
10. Mapleflo Newsletter; Quarterly Bulletin.	Walter Hughes, Box 140, Waterloo, P. Que.	Free
11. We Can Increase Sap Yields; G. A. Jones; Feb. 1961.	Macdonald College, P.Q.	Free
12. Chemicals to Increase Sap Yields; G. A. Jones, Jan. 1962.	Macdonald College, P.Q.	Free

it is still of vital importance that the sugar bush be given the utmost care and attention. The sugar maple resource is the key-stone on which the industry rests. This resource must be rigorously protected from cattle grazing, from insect and disease damage, and the better sugar trees encouraged to develop by controlled cutting. Heavy cutting in sugar maple stands tends to encourage the seeding-in of aspen, white and grey birch, ash, basswood and balsam fir, besides making an undesirable habitat for sugar maple seedlings. The sudden exposure from severe cutting can result in sun scald, sugar maple borer attack, or windfall.

Sugar maple is a shade-loving species which develops well initially under the protective canopy of its mature parents. Once the mature members of the stand have been cut, replacement trees are already there to take over. Cuttings in the maple bush should never remove more than 25 per cent of the stand at any one time. Size of openings should be confined to that created by the cutting of one or two mature trees.

What Does the Future Hold?

The interest shown by many sugar-makers in plastic tubing developments is reason enough to assume that it is just a matter of time before the new equipment will be used in most sugaring operations. Undoubtedly there are many locations where buckets will continue to be used, but as with electric milking machines and powered barn cleaners, the shortage of reliable farm labour acts as a powerful inducement to install such labour-saving equipment. Already our neighbours to the south have found it profitable to separate sap production and sap processing. The development of a central evaporator plant to serve a few maple sap producing farms is now a reality. Soon such evaporator plants will be able to process sap produced in whole communities. This development has taken place because of better instrumentation in manufacturing and improved methods for testing the quality of sap and syrup.

Now that the sugar bush has been automated, it is merely necessary to have the senior partner, the weather, co-operate and the machine will operate.

Gets bacteria counts less than 6,000 with Gillett's Lye!

Bill Hamilton of Carrickfergus, Ontario keeps a herd of 70 purebred Holsteins, and sells to the fluid milk market. Naturally, low bacteria counts are of prime concern to Mr. Hamilton. Using a cleanser and a solution of Gillett's Lye, here is how he is achieving remarkably low bacteria counts, averaging between 3,000 and 6,000.



Preparing Solution. Mr. Hamilton prepares a solution of Gillett's Lye by dissolving two level tablespoons in a gallon of water. He uses this solution to clean and disinfect his milk pipeline. Lye causes no troublesome foam, and bacteria can't escape.



Rubber Inflations Stored In Solution until next milking. Lye solution kills bacteria on the surface and in the pores of rubber. It extracts fat in the pores, thus helps inflations keep shape and tension, resulting in longer life.



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION on the Lye Method of caring for milking machines and rubberware, write to Standard Brands Limited, 550 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal.

IN REGULAR SIZE AND MONEY-SAVING 5 LB. CANS.



This is a dense Pilgrim-Ladino pasture. Plot produced 7909 pounds of dry matter in 1961 from 1959 seeding.

FORAGE VARIETIES and MIXTURES

A Preview of 1963
Recommendations



by Prof. J. S. BUBAR
Department of Agronomy

The Hay and Pasture Committee of the Quebec Seed Board met at Macdonald College on February 8th to consider recommendations for 1963. These will receive further consideration by the Seed Board, particularly with regard to general policy on recommendations. This article is a preview, based on my participation in the committee discussions, of next year's recommendations. Several proposed additions to the recommended list of varieties are reported as well as a possible revision of the mixtures recommendations.

Variety Recommendations

Red Clover:

Lasalle — This variety continues to perform well but seed production problems may limit its use.

Dollard — This older Macdonald College variety, which is used in the production of Lasalle, performs almost as well as Lasalle and seed multiplication has been carried out in California. This California seed has been tested and found satisfactory.

Alfalfa:

DuPuits, Narragansett and Vernal will continue to be recommended.

Alfa will be added. It is like **DuPuits** and serves as an alternative to it. Both these varieties are products of private companies in Europe and certain seed companies have exclusive rights to each in North America. The farmers' choice should be based on availability and price.

Rhizoma will be returned to the list on the grounds that some seed is now available. It has made its best showing in the more Northern parts of the Province (Lake St. John and Rouyn-Noranda).

Birdsfoot Trefoil:

No change in varieties but the statement on the choice between these varieties is to be modified.

Empire — Winterhardy, yields well. Semi-prostrate under grazing. Upright in hay mixtures. Particularly suited for hay fields to be left down for a long time and/or to be harvested later in the haying season.

Viking — Fairly winterhardy, yields well. More upright than

Empire under grazing. Earlier flowering so it should be cut earlier for hay. Generally out-yields **Empire** if no winterkilling occurs.

We have a stock at Macdonald College which is a potential replacement for **Empire**. It was decided that an additional year's data should be collected before application is made for a licence for this to be sold as a named variety. This means that seed will not be generally available to farmers before 1965 or 1966, if it is decided to release this stock.

Ladino Clover:

Pilgrim will be recommended. It is now licenced for sale in Canada and has performed very well in our trials.

Certified Ladino from California and Washington has also done well and will be recommended.

Timothy:

Climax will continue to be recommended.

ccessful

eders

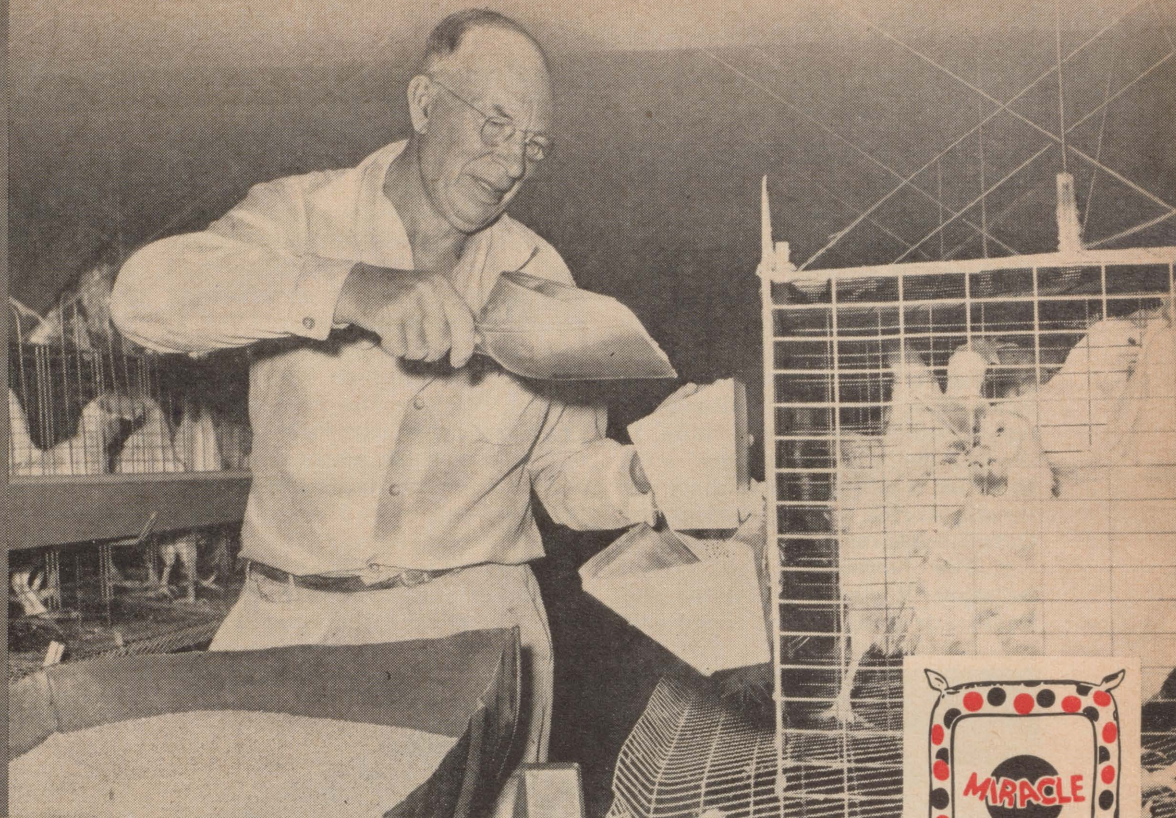
ross

nada

oose

MIRACLE

BRITISH COLUMBIA:



"Joseph Baker, Metchosin Road, B.C., is a leader in egg production and flock management efficiency," says a B.C. Farm Management official.

es on his 3,700 bird caged flock are — Average lay over a 12 month period — 70% • Average Feed cost per eggs — 15.4 cents Pounds of feed to dozen eggs — 4.6 lbs. • Cost of replacement chick and feed to 22 — \$1.35 • Percentage of Grade A eggs over 12 month period — 94.5% • Feed fed exclusively — "Miracle."



ommended as the main variety.

Drummond, produced at Macdonald College several years ago and recently released to the Hogg and Lytle Company for multiplication, is to be recommended for hay that is to be harvested later than Climax. The use of Drummond in addition to Climax is recommended as a method by which a farmer can prolong the season during which high quality hay can be made.

Bromegrass:

Saratoga from New York will be recommended as first choice. This variety has good seed quality which helps get good establishment.

Fischer is an older variety that has been satisfactory. Seed is likely to be more readily available than Saratoga seed for a few years, so it will also be suggested.

It should be noted that it is now illegal for forage seed to be sold by variety name in Canada if it has not been certified. This gives the buyer assurance that named varieties will be true to type.

Mixture Recommendations

A reconsideration of mixtures

recommendations was left to a committee. These will be influenced by any general policy that the Seed Board may accept in respect to the aims or objectives of our recommendations. If it is agreed that we should provide recommendations that mainly apply to farmers who provide lime and

BEWARE COLOURED SEEDS

All red clover and alfalfa seed of foreign origin imported into Canada is marked by staining of a certain proportion of the seeds unless the seed is pedigreed and of a named variety. Pedigree seed of a licensed named variety is not stained because its genetic qualities as to winter hardiness are well known. Staining is designed to alert the purchaser to the risk of obtaining non-winterhardy seed. Dyes are very conspicuous in seed mixtures. Three dyes are used: black, methyl violet, red. From one to five per cent of the seed may be stained, the amount depending on the origin of the seed. The greater the proportion of stained seed and the brighter the stain, the greater the risk of seed being non-winterhardy.

fertilizer according to Quebec Fertilizer Board recommendations and who practice good management. The recommendations I anticipate can be outlined as follows:

Hay or Silage

1. For deep, well-drained, fertile soils where alfalfa is adapted. Mixtures of timothy and alfalfa or bromegrass and alfalfa. If alfalfa uncertain — timothy, red clover and alfalfa. If aftermath to be grazed — add Ladino to the mixture.

2. For fertile soils with good moisture, if alfalfa is unsuitable — mixtures of timothy, red clover and Ladino or timothy, red clover and alsike. Use the Ladino mixture if the aftermath is to be grazed.

3. For droughty soils — mixtures of bromegrass and alfalfa or bromegrass and trefoil. Similar timothy mixtures may be used if farmer wants later maturing hay.

4. For wet lowlands. If these are poorly drained but not flooded — mixtures of timothy and trefoil. If frequently flooded — mixtures of reed canarygrass and trefoil. Viking trefoil is more

compatible with reed canarygrass than is Empire.

Pasture or Pasture-Silage Combinations

1. For deep, well-drained, fertile soils where alfalfa is adapted. Mixtures of timothy, alfalfa and Ladino or brome grass, alfalfa and Ladino. Vernal alfalfa has been quite persistent under simulated grazing, other recommended varieties have not been adequately tested under these conditions. If the farmer is concerned with bloat from alfalfa and Ladino, use timothy-trefoil or brome grass-trefoil mixtures.

2. For fertile soils with good moisture. Mixtures of timothy and Ladino, or timothy, red clover and

Ladino. Pastures based on Ladino or Ladino and alfalfa as the legume components should be renewed every four or five years.

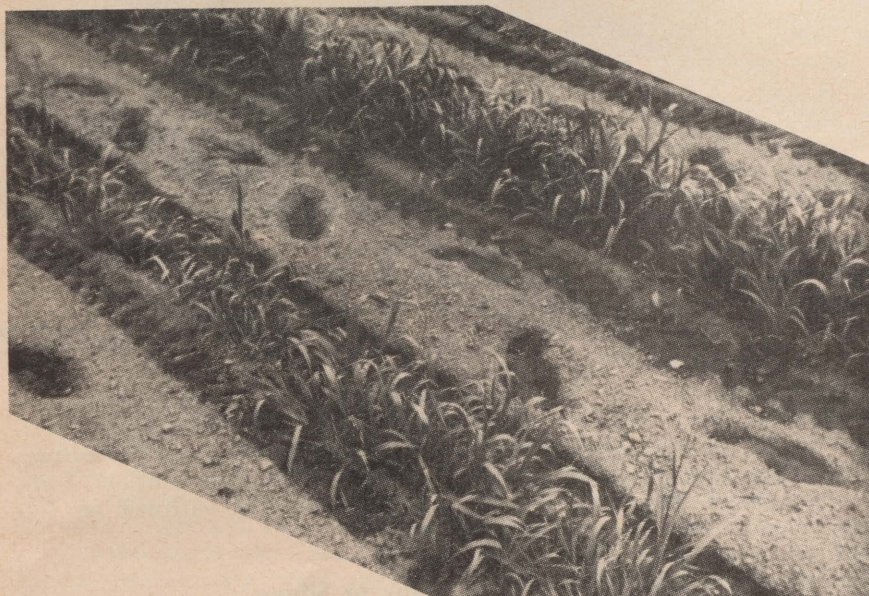
3. For droughty conditions. Alfalfa mixtures cited above (1), or timothy and trefoil or brome grass and trefoil. Trefoil mixtures will not require renewal as often as alfalfa or Ladino mixtures.

4. Wet lowlands. Reed canarygrass and trefoil or timothy and trefoil. Manage the reed canarygrass mixture carefully and do not turn cows in while the soil is wet enough to puncture during the first and second seasons. May benefit establishment by taking the first crop as silage.

Proportions and seeding rates are suggested in the present Que-

bec Seed Board Recommendations. These will also be reviewed before the 1963 recommendations are prepared.

The recommendations previewed here will be reconsidered and I expect somewhat modified before they are published by the Quebec Seed Board. I am presenting my opinion on what they will be so those who read this Journal can make use of the information we have, and try the new varieties and mixture suggestions in 1962 rather than 1963. The Seed Board is also attempting to close the gap between obtaining information and the making of recommendations, so that a preview of this sort may not be possible in future.



Two rows of Brome grass 3 months after seeding. Row at left, which is common Brome grass, is less vigorous than row of Saratoga Brome at right. Saratoga is recommended because of superior establishment vigor.



Mixture of Drummond Timothy and Empire trefoil. Seeded May 6, 1958. Photo taken in 1961 shows: left: standing crop; right: forage opened up. Production per acre of plot treated as hay plus aftermath: 2½ Tons in 1959; 3½ Tons in 1960; 4½ Tons in 1961.

FEDEREE SALES HIGHER AGAIN!

For its last financial year ended October 31, 1961, La Coopérative Fédérée showed an increase in sales of slightly over a million dollars for a total of \$117.9 millions. Hard hit during the past year by decline of \$4.4 million in its meat division volume as a result of a drop in the number of hogs produced, it managed to increase sales volume largely by higher sales of farm supplies. Surplus for the Wholesale farm co-operative, which serves some 55,000 Quebec farmers through their local co-ops, was very low for the year's operations.

Management announced that several changes had been made during the past year to improve operations. This was made necessary as it has almost doubled volume in 10 years. Co-operative hog production plans were a major subject of discussion also. These would provide integration of production through farmer owned co-operatives and should eventually provide a more stable supply of hogs for Fédérée packing plants.

CONTROL OF THE ONION MAGGOT

THIS concise 6-page booklet describes the life cycle of the onion maggot and prescribes different controls. The onion maggot is the most serious pest of onions in Canada and occurs in practically all areas. Publication 935, November 1961. Available free of charge from the Information Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

FARMERS TAKE DEMANDS TO PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

The pressing problems of mounting butter stocks, and sagging farm incomes in the drought areas of western Canada took priority, as a delegation from the Canadian Federation of Agriculture met with Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and his Cabinet to present the CFA's annual Farm Policy statement. The delegation, led by president H. H. Hannam, consisted of members of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee, and the policy statement spelled out the decisions reached by delegates from every province of Canada during the CFA's 26th annual meeting.

In introducing the subject of dairying, the national farm organization pointed out that "the problems of the dairy industry must be a major preoccupation of both farm organization and government at this time". "It is to meet the short-term problems, and to pave the way for longer-term solutions . . . that the present policy of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and the Dairy Farmers of Canada has been developed", said Mr. Hannam. Briefly, the main elements of this policy are: (1) a 14c per lb. consumer subsidy to increase butter consumption; (2) the maintenance of the present 64c per lb. support to the producer; (3) to ensure that there is no expansion of manufacturing milk production, deficiency payments would be confined to 1961 levels of production; (4) provisions that will discourage expansion of fluid milk production beyond actual street sales; (5) no production limitations on cream shippers; (6) the establishment of a 12c per lb. support on skim milk powder; (7) maintenance of the 32c per lb. floor on cheese, plus the continuance of the 25c per hundred stabilization payment on cheese milk, and increased efforts toward expanding both domestic and export cheese markets; (8) the early institution of a Federal-provincial school milk program; and (9) a stepping up of dairy product promotion.

In pressing for these considerations the CFA made it clear that this is a question of great social as well as economic significance, in view of the fact that the dairy industry problem affects the lives and welfare of a very large section of our total farm population.

The Federation expressed ap-

preciation to the government of Canada for measures taken to meet the grain marketing, drought and income deficiencies of western farmers, but pointed out that the impact of the drought on farm income will be most severely felt in the coming months. It suggested a special program of drought assistance for those producers who experienced yields of less than 12 bushels per acre of wheat, urging that payments be made in the spring of 1962 when such producers would be hard pressed for operating capital. The CFA endorsed the International Wheat Agreement, called for legislation establishing the Canadian Wheat Board on a permanent basis, and asked that rye, flax and rapeseed marketing be placed in the hands of the Board. The government was also reminded that the Canadian farmers still wish to see a two-price system for wheat used for human consumption.

The government was called upon to see to it that the abandonment of branch rail lines should not be carried out in an "ill-considered, over-hasty and uncoordinated program". The CFA's request was that the Board of Transport Commissioners should ensure a long range plan providing for consultation with producers, adequate depreciation allowances on new and abandoned facilities, and necessary long term studies as would give adequate consideration to the inconvenience of all concerned.

The CFA proposed the passage of one new piece of farm legislation, one providing for emergency and disaster loans for those suffering from disaster resulting from natural causes, made available on the basis of individual need.

In the field of trade policy, the Federation suggested that Canada's basic policy should be in the direction of a progressive lowering of trade barriers, and a freeing of trade. It called for international negotiation of agricultural trade problems, the expansion of international commodity agreements, and a constant and vigilant watch on Common Market developments.

Copies of the presentation may be obtained from Quebec Farmers' Association, Box 237, MacDonald College, P.Q.

CORRECTIONS RE MEAT INSPECTION

Headings such as "Meat Marketing in the Province: A scandal"; Sensational Revelations, Tragic Situations, Unscrupulousness; recently appeared in a Quebec paper 'Le Soleil'. They were used in connection with an interview between Mr. Hector Nadeau, Assistant General Manager of the Co-opérative Fédérée de Québec and director of its meat division, and a reporter of that paper, and resulted in considerable concern among the public. In a letter to all Radio and Press following the report, officers of the Fédérée stated that there was a considerable discrepancy between what Mr. Nadeau told the reporter and what appeared in the paper, and that this resulted from apparent desire to produce some sensational news. Besides arousing undue public interest, the report led the reader to believe that Mr. Nadeau was critical of restaurateurs, certain meat packers and public agencies.

In the corrected statement, Mr. Nadeau points out that during the interview his concern was to point out that the population does run a certain risk when buying uninspected meats. He estimated that about 40 per cent of the meat produced, killed and sold in the Province of Quebec was not inspected, and that since the proportion of condemned meat is very high in plants under inspection, there is almost certainly some uninspected meat unfit for human consumption.

Mr. Nadeau denied all statements of doubt concerning the competence of officers and employees of government inspection services. He also states that he has the highest regard for butchers and manufacturers of sausages and cooked meats, and for restaurateurs, and that he has never affirmed that they would willingly sell products which to their knowledge were unfit for human consumption.

In concluding, Mr. Nadeau states "I continue to maintain that Federal inspection of meats, or any other equivalent inspection, represents the best existing guarantee for consumers against all danger of improper meat for human consumption".

THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE

BY THE

QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farming Competitions in Quebec

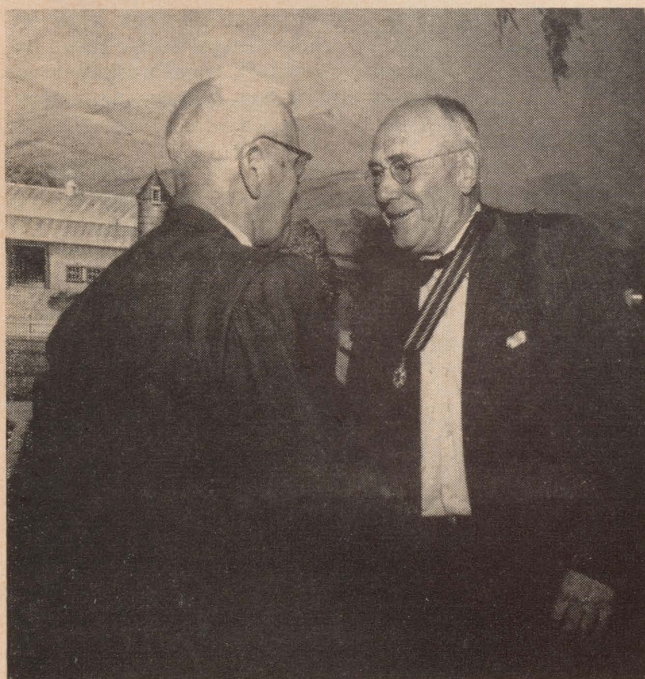
Regulations of the Agricultural Merit Competition

Any farmer may take part in the Agricultural Merit Competition providing that, during not less than the past five consecutive years, he has operated a mixed farm of at least sixty acres, as owner, usufructuary, tenant-farmer or lessee.

Prospective competitors must register for the competition before the 15th of June, on a form prepared by the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec. Each such registration must be accomplished by a declaration by the county agronomist to the effect that the candidate fulfils the required conditions and that his agricultural operations are of a sufficiently high standard, in all respects, to give the farm a progressive character.

Competitive Regions

For the purposes of the Agricultural Merit Competition, the Province is divided into five regions, entries being restricted to one of these per year, so that the whole Province is covered every five years. In 1962 the competition will be held in the third region, comprising the area covered by the electoral districts of Beauce, Bellechasse, Dorchester, Frontenac, Kamouraska, Levis, L'Islet, Lotbinière, Megantic, Montmagny, Rivière-du-Loup, and Temiscouata, and in addition (for this year only) the electoral districts of Arthabaska, Nicolet, and Wolfe.



Dr. Emile Lods of Macdonald College who was awarded a gold medal and an honorary title of Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit in 1955 for his contributions to the advancement of agriculture in the fields of education and research.

JUDGING

Judges will use the following scale of points:

I FARM AS A WHOLE	200 points
1. General management	100
2. General aspect of the farm	50
3. Useful and pleasant improvements	50
II LANDS AND CROPS	275 points
4. Tillage of the soil and care of crops	50
5. Manures, fertilizers and soil amendments	50
6. Allocation of land and crop rotation	25
7. Yields of field crops	100
8. Cash crops and merchantable produce	50
III LIVESTOCK AND EQUIPMENT	275 points
9. Livestock: beasts and poultry	100
10. Care and feeding and yields	100
11. Machinery and farm equipment	50
12. Machinery and tools for repairs	25
IV FARM BUILDINGS	150 points
13. Housing of animals	50
14. Storage for crops and feedstuffs	25
15. Miscellaneous structures	25
16. Dwellings	50
V MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	100 points
17. Conveniences and comforts of the farm	35
18. Useful and ornamental gardens	20
19. Domestic arts and crafts	20
20. Book-keeping and farm records	25

TOTAL: 1000 points

Compiled by T. Pickup, Agronome, of the Information and Research Service, Quebec Department of Agriculture

Photos by Ciné-Photo.

Classes of Competitors

Competitors are divided into two groups. The first group consists of competitors for the title of Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit. The second group consists of candidates for the titles of Officer and Knight and the Diploma of Merit.

A competitor may not be awarded the title of Commander if he has not already gained the title of Officer.

Officers competing for the title of Commander are subdivided into two classes. The first class con-

sists of those who depend mainly on their agricultural activities and the income from their farms for their livelihood, and the second class consists of those who are not farmers by profession. In each of these two classes the competitor who, since receiving the title of Officer, has most excelled in maintaining the standards of farming which earned him that distinction, shall be awarded the title of Commander, provided that he has scored not less than 900 points out of 1000.

Competitors who gain 850 points out of a 1000 shall be awarded the title of Officer.

Competitors who gain 750 points out of a 1000 shall be awarded the title of Knight.

Competitors who gain 650 points out of a 1000 shall be awarded a Diploma of Merit.

Anybody who has been awarded a title or diploma may not be awarded a second title or diploma for the same rank, but he may compete for a higher title or diploma.

Prizes

In addition to decorations and diplomas, the following awards will be made:

a) a prize of \$500 to the professional farmer competing for the title of Commander who scores the highest number of points;

b) a prize of \$300 to the professional farmer competing for the title of Commander who scores the second highest number of points;

c) a prize of \$200 to the professional farmer competing for the title of Commander who scores the

third highest number of points;

d) a prize of \$300 to the leading competitor amongst those who qualify for the title of Officer;

e) a prize of \$250 to the competitor, amongst those who qualify for the title of Officer who gains the second highest number of points;

f) a prize of \$200 to the competitor, amongst those who qualify for the title of Officer, who gains the third highest number of points;

g) a prize of \$150 to the competitor, amongst those who qualify for the title of Officer, who gains the fourth highest number of points;

h) a prize of \$100 to the competitor, amongst those who qualify for the title of Officer, who gains the fifth highest number of points.

In order to qualify for the prizes mentioned in subsections a, b, and c, above, competitors must score at least 900 points out of the total of 1000; and, in order to qualify for the prizes mentioned in subsections d, e, f, g, and h, they must score at least 875 points out of 1000.

Judges will base their scoring on the skill and ability of the competitor, regardless of the nature of the soil, the kinds of crops and the system of improvements. They will assess to what extent the competitor may serve as an example and a model, because of the way in which he derives benefit from his land, economically and without exhausting it, taking into consideration his net profits.

Further information about Agricultural Merit Competitions may be obtained from local agronomes or from Alex J. Rioux, Department of Agriculture, Parliament, Quebec City.

Warning to Egg Producers

The number of eggs produced in the Province of Quebec amounts to about 14 per cent of the total Canadian production, while the human population of the Province is reckoned to be 29 per cent of the population of Canada. The average rate of egg production in Quebec — 11.2 dozen per person — supplies less than half our provincial consumption. Market prices for eggs in the chief consuming centres of Quebec are generally higher than those in Ontario and Western Canada. Thus, the average price in Quebec for the year 1961 was 33.8 cents a dozen, as compared with 32.9 cents for Ontario and 31.3 cents for Canada as a whole. Deliveries of eggs to registered grading stations in Quebec in 1961 showed an increase of 4.7 per cent over such deliveries in 1960. At present, stocks of eggs in storage are less than they have been during past years. In 1961 in Quebec, hatchings of chicks intended for egg production were higher by 41.7 per cent than in 1960, whereas hatchings of chicks of the dual-purpose type declined by 3.6 per

cent. This represents a total increase of 17.8 per cent in Quebec, as compared with an increase of 1.3 per cent in Ontario and of 3.1 per cent for the whole of Canada. This upward trend in the production of chicks seems to have been growing more pronounced during the past few months, at the rate of an increase of 40 to 50 per cent over the corresponding months of the preceding year.

The insufficiency of egg production in Quebec and last year's satisfactory prices are encouraging poultrymen to increase the number and size of their flocks. From an economic point of view, any change in production ought to be gradual, so that the balance of supply and demand which regulates prices will not be upset. Economists estimate that an annual increase in production of about 5 per cent would not seriously interfere with the stability of prices and could be integrated

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.



Mr. Wilfred Lebeau of Maskinongé, winner of the gold medal in the professional farmers' section of the Agricultural Merit Competition in 1958

in an orderly manner into our marketing system.

Proximity to centres of consumption favours Quebec's poultry production at the expense of imports from other provinces. Nevertheless, an increase in production on a national scale is bound to result in a general decline in prices. For this reason, Mr. Roger Paiement of the Quebec Department of Agriculture
(Continued on page 62)

PREPARING THE BROODER HOUSE FOR THE CHICKS

If you are a poultryman, you will already have ordered your chicks from the hatchery and will soon be preparing for their arrival, particularly by giving the brooder house a good cleaning. Old litter must be removed and floors and other places scraped to remove any droppings still clinging to them. Walls and ceilings should be swept to clear away all dirt.

Mr. Adrien Dubé of the Quebec Department of Agriculture recommends that all fittings and equipment be washed. Floors and lower parts of walls should be washed with hot water to which lye has been added at the rate of one pound to every ten gallons of water. This solution will be very strong and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin as it will cause burns. Use a broom to apply the lye solution, brushing it well into joints and cracks in the woodwork. Finally, the brooder house should be disinfected with a good commercial product according to the manufacturer's directions. A good disinfectant which will destroy germs of disease can be vaporized or applied to surfaces. Fumigation with potassium permanganate and formalin also gives good results.

After having been cleaned and disinfected, the brooder house should be left to dry for a few days before being whitewashed. When everything is dry again, the brooder stove should be installed. Risk of fire will be reduced if the stove rests on a layer of sand and is well cleaned and checked. Electric wiring should also be checked.

The floor is then covered with a few inches of dry litter consisting of wood shavings or chopped straw. During the first few days following the arrival of the chicks, the litter should be covered with paper (having a rough, not smooth, surface) or with jute sacks. The stove, set in the middle of the brooder house, is surrounded with a retaining fence or guard made of wire-netting or



Paul Brodeur of St-Alphonse, Shefford County, placing day-old chicks in his brooder house.

cardboard, about eighteen inches high, placed at a distance of three feet from the outer edge of the hover. This guard is moved a little farther away from the brooder stove each day during the first week, after which it is removed altogether. Feed troughs are arranged like the spokes of a wheel around the stove, in such a way that one third of their length is under the hover. Water fountains should be placed between the feed troughs. The brooder stove should be set and kept in operation for two or three days before the chicks arrive; this will make it possible to ensure that thermostats and thermometers are working properly and that the building is quite warm and dry. The corners of the brooder house should be blocked off, preferably with triangles of galvanized metal sheeting, so that the chicks cannot crowd into them and suffocate one another.

Artificial lighting is not necessary for growing pullets but it is advisable to install a dim night-light. This will help to prevent crowding and allow hungry birds to feed comfortably. Mr. Dubé also advises poultrymen to keep enough fuel and feed on hand to last for at least two weeks. By making careful preparations for the arrival of your chicks, you will assure them of a good start and normal growth in comfortable surroundings.

WARNING TO EGG PRODUCERS

(Continued from page 61)

advises caution during the coming months, especially in view of our present increases in the rearing of pullets. He believes that it is not advisable to start new poultry enterprises or increase the size of present flocks. Considering that poultrymen are usually the ones most affected by overproduction and the resulting low prices, Mr. Paiement advises them to maintain productive capacity at the present level. It is probable that prices will not prove profitable for poultry concerns which are not very efficient or which are not supplying a well-organized market. Egg-grading stations are advised to take advantage of local markets before supplying the large centres of consumption. Sellers in country districts should group together in order to supply large-scale buyers collectively. This method of combined marketing would reduce competitive bargaining and permit a better distributing service.

The situation threatens to become difficult if tendencies to increase production continue at their present rate. The wave of optimism should be checked, and it must be remembered that the success of all depends on the attitude of the individual.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

The Quality of Seed Grain

Western Canadian stocks of feed grains have considerably decreased as a result of the very severe drought which was widespread in 1961. Only abundant spring rains can compensate for one of the driest autumns ever recorded on the Prairies. Predictions for 1962 are somewhat gloomy, and the price of feed has greatly increased.

In view of this, it would be wise to take steps at once to increase our crop of grains in 1962. One of the first and foremost factors of success in grain growing is good seed. It is only in the case of Registered or Certified seed that trueness to variety is guaranteed. Such seed has been inspected in the field and in the granary so that the buyer may be sure that it has not become mixed with any other variety. This is not the case with either Grade 1 or Grade 2 of the General Seeds of Commerce.

Generally speaking, supplies of Registered and Certified seed, though less plentiful than usual, are sufficient to meet early needs. Better seed may cost a few cents more, but the comparatively trifling additional expense will be amply repaid by the extra yield and the ease of harvesting a crop which matures uniformly.

According to seed drill surveys carried out during recent years, barely one per cent of farmers make use of these superior seeds. Since we reap what we sow, the remaining ninety-nine per cent ought not to be surprised at disappointing yields.

Mr. Nazaire Parent of the Quebec Department of Agriculture advises farmers to calculate how much seed they will need in the spring and then to place orders for the kinds and varieties which are best suited to their respective districts. He also advises them to send for a copy of the "Recommendations of the Quebec Seed Board" to guide them in making their choice.

It is to be expected, however, that as usual many farmers will be trying as far as possible to

WE MUST GROW MORE GRAIN

*Four bushels more to the acre:
Six million bushels less to buy*

One of the chief aims of Quebec agriculture should be to increase the yield per acre of grains, whether grown alone or mixed.

If each of the 1,500,000 acres now devoted to the growing of feed grains in the Province of Quebec were to yield four additional bushels, our importations of grains for fodder would promptly decline by

SIX MILLION BUSHELS

Depending, as we do at present, upon the prairie provinces to make up for our scanty production of grains, we are indirectly suffering the effects of the drought which last summer markedly reduced the yield of feed grains in Western Canada and thus caused the present rise in the price of feed.

There is abundant proof that it would be possible to increase the yield of grains in Quebec: some 8,000 participants in farming competitions have seen their yields go up by an average of eight to ten bushels per acre. Furthermore, yields of oats ranging from 55 to 80 bushels per acre are being recorded by a growing number of our farmers.

Soil amendments, good growing methods, adequate fertilization of the land, use of recommended varieties of grains.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE of The Province of Quebec

use, for sowing this spring, seed from the last crops that they harvested. But they need not run the risk of crop failure by using seeds which will not germinate.

The Quebec Department of Agriculture offers to test, free of charge, the germination of seed intended for sowing on Quebec farms. Simply send a representative sample — weighing half a pound — of the seed whose powers of germination you want to know, to the "Soils Laboratory, College of Agriculture, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière". If the laboratory report is satisfactory, you should then set to work at once so as to allow yourself enough time to select and prepare (or have pre-

pared) the seed you are going to need.

The effectiveness of seed cleaning depends largely on the experience, good judgment and thoroughness of the operator; but cleanliness is also of the greatest importance. Unfortunately, cleanliness is just the thing which is most lacking in many places where seed is cleaned.

It is useless to try to prepare seed of the best quality with a fanning mill covered with dust, in a building filled with all sorts of rubbish. In order to avoid mixing seeds and introducing dangerous weeds into lots of grain or forage seed which are free from

(Continued on page 64)



Gisèle Ross in a good stand of oats on her father's farm at Ste-Flavie in the county of Matane. Mr. Ross treated his fields with ground limestone, manure, and fertilizer.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by Quebec Department of Agriculture.

THE PROTECTION OF THE HOME GARDEN

A growing number of people now want to have, either at their home in the city or at their summer cottage, a small garden of vegetables, small fruits, tree fruit, and ornamental plants.

Unfortunately, writes Mr. J. L. Sauvageau, entomologist of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, the growth of these plants is often seriously checked because of the damage done to them by insects and other pests and by the weakening effects of disease. In order to help those who are not familiar with the methods now being used to control these enemies of plants, the Quebec Department of Agriculture offers a "Guide for the Protection of the Home Garden", free of charge.

This publication contains precise, practical advice and instructions. The authors have made a point of recommending only those pesticides and other such products which are easy to obtain and have been proved to be effective.

You may obtain a copy of this Guide by applying to the Information and Research Service, Quebec Department of Agriculture, either at Quebec City or at 306 Craig Street East, Montreal, for publication No. 239A, "Guide for the Protection of the Home Garden".

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

PURPOSEFUL PRUNING OF APPLE TREES

All apple growers (including amateurs) are aware that fruit trees have to be pruned. But, before deciding what method of pruning to adopt, they would be well advised to recall to mind the principles and purposes of this art.

As a first principle of pruning, Mr. Gilles Lasnier of the Quebec Department of Agriculture urges the grower to take a walk around the tree before starting to lop and prune it, viewing it from different angles and sizing up the faults of its framework and the spacing of its branches. A second rule concerns the frequency of pruning: it is always better to prune moderately every year than to prune severely every two or three years.

All fruit trees are not pruned in the same way. The kind and

also the variety must be taken into consideration. Each variety has its own characteristic manner or habit of growth, and an important part of the art of pruning consists in correcting its special faults or undesirable tendencies.

Trees in full bearing should be pruned with a view to maintaining the apple crop at its most profitable level. A good way to learn how to prune bearing trees is to take a good look at them just before picking time.

With these rules and suggestions in mind and by means of careful inspection and an effort of constructive imagination, the grower will find it possible to prune in such a way as to keep his trees reasonably compact and producing a good crop of fruit of excellent quality and, at the same time, to promote the growth of new wood for future harvests.

FERTILIZER SUBSIDY CONTINUED

The Quebec Department of Agriculture has announced that the policy of subsidizing purchases of chemical fertilizer which was in effect for the past year will be maintained. Farmers using chemical fertilizers will be paid their subsidies for purchases made between July 1, 1961 and June 30, 1962. The Department urges them to take advantage of bonuses allowed for early delivery.

The Quality Of (from page 63)

them, a good operator makes sure that all parts of the fanning mill are well cleaned. This applies especially to the foot of the elevators that feed the seed to the machine or carry it to the bags, and also applies to the brushes which revolve above the screens; these must be cleaned thoroughly before each change to a new lot of grain or seed.

The cleanliness of sacks used to hold the seed must also be carefully watched. Close attention to all these details will do much to ensure the proper preparation of good seed.



The home garden on the farm of Mr. Henri Filion at Lac du Cerf, county of Labelle.

The Country Lane

THE PROMISE

Spring means a lot of things to me.
It means the bursting buds on every tree;
It means the soft fine spears of grass, so green,
And now things promised, as yet unseen.
It gives us hope, and calm content
The knowledge that these things from God are sent;
The certainty that comes in spite of insurrection
There is a life beyond, and resurrection!

— Author Unknown

MY LITTLE KETTLE

A blizzard tramps along the hills,
The bush with jangling clamour fills;
The spruces wildly sway and dash,
The whitewood limbs together crash.

My good log house is warm and strong,
I care not what storm comes along;
My arm-chair near the fire I bring,
And listen to my kettle sing.

The snow in clouds and flurries goes,
Within the bush the panic grows,
I care not for the blizzard's call,
My kettle still outsings it all.

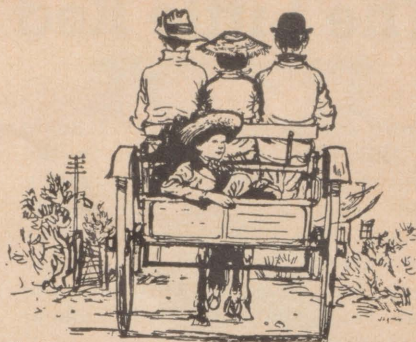
"Come brew a cup of fragrant tea"
My little kettle sings to me.
Blow blizzard, blow with all your mettle
You cannot daunt my little kettle."

— Author Unknown.

FARMERS' STRIKE

I wonder what it would be like,
If all the farmers went on strike
And just refused to plant a seed
Or prune a tree or pull a weed.
If staid, old steadfast Farmer Brown
Would dress all up and go to town
To loaf around and shoot the breeze
Or sleep beneath the maple trees.
And what would tiny babies do,
Under their coverlets of blue,
If Mr. Grey just turned his cows
Out in the pasture field to browse.
And went on strike for better pay
Or shorter hours for his day
(That really last from sun to sun
And yet his work is never done)?
And what would hungry people eat,
If prairie farmers grew no wheat,
And raise no hogs or lamb or beef
And just went living on relief?
Starvation, ruin and disgrace
Would stare the whole world in the face,
I know that's what it would be like
If farmers really went on strike.

— Edna JAKUES.



LEGACY

There was so little he could leave his son
But that small patch of worn out earth where he
Long years had toiled, with hope that once begun,
His labors would bear fruit that all might see.
Hail and black frost he met with heart steadfast,
Believing always in the coming Spring,
No matter that crops failed in Summers past,
His faith and courage were a living thing
That kept his joy in life always alight.
Pleasures were simple, yet he ever saw
Each golden sunrise with a new delight,
Viewing the world with eyes that knew no flaw.
He left his son the work he had begun,
And faith, to reach from dawn to setting sun.

—Frances Benham JOHNSON

LITTLE THINGS LIKE THESE

Little things like these make life worthwhile:
The dimpled sweetness of a baby's smile;
A schoolyard filled with laughing boys and girls;
A pillow full of taffy-colored curls.
A night wind whispering secrets to the trees;
Fragrant blossoms tossed like cloudy seas;
A bar of song that stirs the heart and leaves
A tangled web of dreams that memory weaves.
A friendly letter full of homey things;
And all the joy and happiness it brings;
Lighted windows in the gathering dusk
That's shadow-filled, and redolent with musk.
A cup of tea around a cozy fire;
The sunrise chorus, sung by nature's choir;
The helping hand in times of deep distress;
The never-changing love real friends possess.
All these, and more, make life worthwhile to me—
It's little things in life that count, you see.

— Dora W. CAIRNS

This above all: to thine own self be true; and it must
follow, as the night and day, thou canst not then be
false to any man.

— William SHAKESPEARE

The Little Red School House

There are no longer many schools of this kind, at least not in the Province of Quebec. It was really and truly a "little red school house", and its proper name was the Call's Mills Rural School. The year that I taught there was the last year that the little school was open — 1935.

The entire building was smaller than the Grade III and IV classroom upstairs. It had only one room and only one teacher. The teacher's desk was at the front of the room raised up on a platform about eight inches high. The pupil's desks were double ones big enough for two, and they were either too big or too small for a comfortable fit when it came time to write in copybooks.

A stove sat in one corner at the back, and a long stove pipe ran across the ceiling and into the chimney behind the teacher's desk. In the opposite corner on a shelf sat two water coolers; one small one for drinking water and a larger one for washing water. A first aid kit hung on the wall, and in a cupboard we kept saucepans, some spoons, a dish pan and soap, a broom and dust pan. There was one small blackboard, a battered globe, and a few dusty maps. A book case held some text books and some story books. The walls were decorated with pictures of the King and Queen and Junior Red Cross posters.

Back of the teacher's desk, a door led to a wood shed stacked with fire wood and an axe for chopping it and splitting kindling. On the outside wall of the wood shed were two doors: one marked "Girls" and the other "Boys". There was no heat in this part of the building.

There was no electricity and on dark days we lit kerosene lamps. There was no running water and not even a pump on the School grounds. Of course, there was no janitor like your friend, Mr. Noel.

Seventeen boys and girls were enrolled in Grades 1 to VII. The youngest a six year old in Grade I and the oldest a sixteen year old boy in Grade VII. They all lived on farms nearby and they all walked to School. Only two of

The following account of The Little Red School House was written and delivered by a teacher in Waterloo High School during Education Week. Next month she relates some interesting episodes which befell her while teaching at Call's Mills School, Brome County.

As a result of publication of "The Founding of Kingsey" in December, 1961 Journal, the author has been determined. It was written by Mr. J. Torrey whose home was in Manchester-by-the-Sea, Massachusetts.

the seventeen lived really near and some had a very long walk of about three miles. This is as far as from here to Lac a la Tortue. It took them an hour in good weather and longer than that in winter when the roads were bad, or in the berry season. And there were blackberries in the Fall and strawberries in the Spring.

The roads were never very good. None were paved. In Summer they were very dusty and very rough. I couldn't ride my bicycle up many of the hills and some were too steep and rocky to ride down them safely.

In the winter there were no ploughs or blowers to keep them open and so even those who owned cars were not able to use them for six months of the year. Long after the snow had melted the frost coming out of the ground left huge mud holes that didn't dry up until May.

If the day was stormy, all the children walked together, because when the snow was deep the younger ones couldn't manage unless the big boys went ahead and broke a path through the heavy drifts. When they reached School, there were chores for everyone to do before starting lessons.

The first task was to get the fire going. While someone did this, others went out in the wood shed and chopped more wood and split kindling. We always tried to keep a little ahead of the game but that old stove burned an awful amount of wood. Sometimes



This little white school closed its doors years ago. Someone has removed the bell but left bell-arm—a symbol of neglect.

there was snow to shovel or ashes to carry out.

The big boys had to fetch water each morning. All the water for drinking and washing had to be carried in buckets. The boys went to the next farm for it. If the buckets were too full, the water slopped over the boy's feet, and girls scolded and insisted that if they were not full enough, someone make another trip.

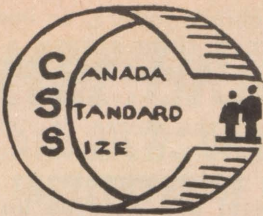
The girls did their share of the work as they did all the house-keeping jobs. As soon as they arrived, they saw that the lunch pails were put out of the way of the dust and the heat. They kept the floors swept and washed the blackboards. They were busiest at noon. I always served something hot to supplement the sandwiches the children brought from home. This was usually soup or macaroni or something like that. One favourite was canned stewed tomatoes and rice. It was very simple but it did mean dishes to wash and crumbs to sweep up.

Nobody minded these jobs and I don't remember that they tried to duck their responsibilities. Of course the boys never supplied enough wood and water to satisfy the girls, and the girls used far more of both than the boys considered necessary, so there was always a certain amount of squabbling, but they seemed to enjoy that too.

On very cold mornings, we would start our lessons at the back of the room as near the old stove as we could huddle. Snow often blew through the cracks and made little drifts across the room and the ink in the ink wells froze solid. Those whose desks were near the stove were lucky. The others sat on big chunks of fire wood that had been carefully

(Continued on page 68)

BUY IT



TO FIT

Did you realize that you now can buy children's underwear made to the new Canada Standard Sizes? Last March federal legislation which regulates the use of the Canada Standard Size system came into force and new garments made to these standards are appearing in many stores. Although specifications are ready for 19 garments, only underwear is available at the present time.

It has been found desirable to set up Canada Standard sizes for children's clothing because of the great variation in size of children of the same age and also because of the different size standards used by the various manufacturers. If you have ever bought clothes for a child you will real-



by Prof. Helen DEVEREAUX
School of Household Science

How to Measure



Chest, Bust

Measure chest around fullest part.



Waist

Measure around natural waistline



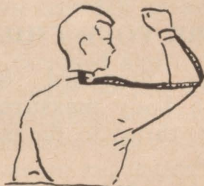
Hips

Measure around widest part



Neck

Measure at collar band level



Arm Length

Bend elbow as shown, measure from centre back of neck, across shoulder & over elbow to prominent wrist bone.

Canada Standard Size Tables

CANADA STANDARD SIZE TABLE FOR HIP-CHEST SYSTEM (GIRLS OR BOYS)

For garments that fit the upper half or whole body			
Hip Measurement (in inches)	Chest Measurement (in inches)		Canada Standard Size
Girls or Boys	Girls	Boys	
17 — 19	19 — 21	19 ³ / ₄ — 21 ³ / ₄	18B
19 — 21	18 ¹ / ₂ — 20 ¹ / ₂ 20 ¹ / ₂ — 22 ¹ / ₂	19 ¹ / ₄ — 21 ¹ / ₄ 21 ¹ / ₄ — 23 ¹ / ₄	20A 20B
21 — 23	20 — 22 22 — 24	20 ³ / ₄ — 22 ³ / ₄ 22 ³ / ₄ — 24 ³ / ₄	22A 22B
23 — 25	21 ¹ / ₂ — 23 ¹ / ₂ 23 ¹ / ₂ — 25 ¹ / ₂	22 ¹ / ₄ — 24 ¹ / ₄ 24 ¹ / ₄ — 26 ¹ / ₄	24A 24B
25 — 27	23 — 25 25 — 27	23 ³ / ₄ — 25 ³ / ₄ 25 ³ / ₄ — 27 ³ / ₄	26A 26B
27 — 29	24 ¹ / ₂ — 26 ¹ / ₂ 26 ¹ / ₂ — 28 ¹ / ₂	25 ¹ / ₄ — 27 ¹ / ₄ 27 ¹ / ₄ — 29 ¹ / ₄	28A 28B
29 — 31	26 — 28 28 — 30	26 ³ / ₄ — 28 ³ / ₄ 28 ³ / ₄ — 30 ³ / ₄	30A 30B
31 — 33	27 ¹ / ₂ — 29 ¹ / ₂ 29 ¹ / ₂ — 31 ¹ / ₂	28 ¹ / ₄ — 30 ¹ / ₄ 30 ¹ / ₄ — 32 ¹ / ₄	32A 32B
33 — 35	29 — 31 31 — 33	29 ³ / ₄ — 31 ³ / ₄ 31 ³ / ₄ — 33 ³ / ₄	34A 34B
35 — 37	30 ¹ / ₂ — 32 ¹ / ₂ 32 ¹ / ₂ — 34 ¹ / ₂	31 ¹ / ₄ — 33 ¹ / ₄ 33 ¹ / ₄ — 35 ¹ / ₄	36A 36B
37 — 39	32 — 34	32 ³ / ₄ — 34 ³ / ₄	38A

CANADA STANDARD SIZE TABLE FOR HIP-WAIST SYSTEM (GIRLS OR BOYS)

For garments that fit at or below the waist			
Hip Measurement (in inches)	Waist Measurement (in inches)		Canada Standard Size
Girls or Boys	Girls	Boys	
17 — 19	17 — 19	18 — 20	18Z
19 — 21	16 — 18 18 — 20	17 — 19 19 — 21	20Y 20Z
21 — 23	17 — 19 19 — 21	18 — 20 20 — 22	22Y 22Z
23 — 25	18 — 20 20 — 22	19 — 21 21 — 23	24Y 24Z
25 — 27	19 — 21 21 — 23	20 — 22 22 — 24	26Y 26Z
27 — 29	20 — 22 22 — 24	21 — 23 23 — 25	28Y 28Z
29 — 31	21 — 23 23 — 25	22 — 24 24 — 26	30Y 30Z
31 — 33	22 — 24 24 — 26	23 — 25 25 — 27	32Y 32Z
33 — 35	23 — 25 25 — 27	24 — 26 26 — 28	34Y 34Z
35 — 37	24 — 26 26 — 28	25 — 27 27 — 29	36Y 36Z
37 — 39	25 — 27 27 — 29	26 — 28 28 — 30	38Y 38Z
39 — 41	— —	27 — 29 29 — 31	40Y 40Z

ize that it is impossible to buy according to age and that you usually end up holding the garments up in your hands and guessing as to whether it will fit or not. This guessing game is very time consuming for you and the retailer and it may mean several trips back to the store before you happen upon the right size.

If you wish to purchase a child's garment that has been made and sized according to the new specifications, look for the "Canada Standard Size" symbol. Since it takes time for these labels to be printed you may not find it on the garment itself but only on the outer package. This label does not refer to quality but applies only to the size of the garment when you buy it. It may appear on a very expensive garment or a very inexpensive one.

MEASURE YOUR CHILD:

Canada Standard Sizing is based on body measurements so the first thing to do is measure the child.

For a garment that fits the whole body or one that fits above the waist you need to measure:

1. Hips
2. Chest

You need these measurements for the following garments: undershirts, blouses, jackets, combinations, dresses, T-shirts, sweaters, snow suits, pyjamas and overcoats.

For a garment that fits at the waist and below, you need to measure: 1. Hips 2. Waist 3. Sometimes leg length (from crotch to floor). You need these measurements for the following garments: briefs, drawers, slacks, slims, panties, trousers and shorts.

For boys' sports shirts and dress shirts only, you need to measure: 1. Neck 2. Length of arm.

HOW TO MEASURE:

Take the measurements without clothes or over light-weight, close-fitting underwear. Hold the tape snug but not tight.

CANADA STANDARD SIZE TABLES

For all garments except shirts, the size is expressed by a number and a letter. The number is the hip measurement. The letters denote not only the chest measurement but also the body type; that is, the ratio between the chest and hip girths. Once you know

your child's letters, or body type, you know them always.

At the present time CSS undergarments are available in only some of the stores. We must encourage all the stores to carry these undergarments by asking for them and showing an appreciation when they are available. If retailers are encouraged by consumer buying of CSS undergarments, there will be a good selection of other garments in standard sizes by fall.

Night Classes

THE Department of Youth has advised that night schools for teaching French or English may be opened in school municipalities if the commissioners forward a resolution requesting this before the first of September of each year. To start each class should have a minimum of twenty pupils and an average attendance of 10. The Department of youth pays the salary of the teachers chosen by the School Board at the rate of \$10 per night for a course lasting from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Women's Institutes wishing more detailed information should write Miss Hanna E. Smith, Convenor of Education, Quebec Women's Institutes.

SUCCESSFUL SALON

The 10th Salon of Agriculture held last month in Montreal gave thousands of Montrealers an opportunity to become better acquainted with certain farm operations, and to understand the complexities of farming. Well attended by farmers and city people, one of the main features throughout the 9-day show were farm machinery clinics. The Salon also featured equipment and plans for creation of camping sites on farms.

The champion steer in the competitions between young colonists was auctioned for more than \$5,000., the highest price ever for a beef animal at the Salon of Agriculture. In the livestock line, visitors had a chance to see an animal with a fistula or window in its side, used by veterinarians to study the digestive processes.

THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE

(Continued from page 66)

selected with two reasonably flat ends so that they made quite useful stools. Seated on these, we had our Bible reading, Scripture, memory-work — anything that didn't require writing. As the fire became hotter the ring of stools was pushed back until everyone was once again seated in his own desk.

No sooner were they all back in their proper desks than it was time to start the lunch. This was generally just heating up soup or stew but even that required a watchful eye to see that it didn't boil over or stick to the bottom of the pot.

Before lunch they all lined up and washed, with the boys cautioning the girls that they sure didn't need to take enough water for a bath. While we ate, the girls made many caustic remarks about all the crumbs on the floor.

When everything was put away and the room was tidy we started afternoon lessons. While the snow was deep, there was nothing to do out of doors, and the earlier classes finished, the sooner they could start on their long walk home. It was always dark before they reached home in November, December and part of January. And remember there were no sidewalks or street lights.

MORE VARIETY WANTED IN 4-H PROGRAMME

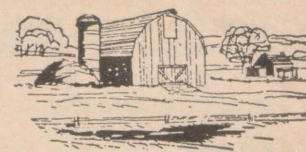
Besides cattle clubs, 4-H projects should include cooking and sewing, gardening, debating and public speaking. There should also be leadership training courses for members. Activities should be divided into separate sections for juniors and seniors. More films, tours and demonstrations would also help the programme according to 4-H Clubs and Farm Forums in Quebec who reported on the subject.

Both 4-H Clubs and farm forums think more volunteer leadership could be developed if there were workshops, training sessions and leadership courses for volunteers. They also suggest that the programme ought to provide for training of senior members for positions of leadership. Some special skills and experience could be obtained for the benefit of the club just by asking local people, stated the farm forums.



The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



FROM THE OFFICE

RESOLUTIONS must be forwarded to the Resolutions Committee not later than June 7th. Address, Mrs. E. B. Watson, Breckenbridge, R.1.

Copies of the Jubilee Broadcasts are in the Pamphlet Library. You will find them on the Publicity list. The new lists will be going to branch convenors soon.

You are not being asked by the QWI to support any of the organizations whose literature is sent you in the monthly mailing. We distribute it for them and it is for your information. The Canadian Save the Children Fund have been asked if they could use any other help other than money. They say they certainly can — good used clothing, knitted garments, and they have a Xmas stocking project. These stockings, made of denim, felt, etc. can be filled any time during the year with anything for children and forwarded to them by October 1st.

Notes on Salada Contest — **RUGS** — not to be made of yarn and not clipped.

The Celanese Co. would like an audience of at least 50 women to give their talk to a branch. As for the bus trip, so many have applied to go, they are asking that the ladies pay for the bus to and from Sorel. A bus holds 37 and the charge is \$62. It will leave Montreal in the morning and be back around 4.30 p.m. The Company will still supply dinner and the two door prizes to each busload. They would like one month's notice. There is one trip a week, starting April 1st. Address Mrs. C. M. Oliver, Canadian Celanese Ltd., 1980 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal 25.

Fashion film, 27 min., available without charge from International Ladies Garment Workers. If interested, write QWI office.

Tuberculosis is not the top killer disease of a few decades ago. Everyone should take the precautions of having a chest x-ray and any other tests available so that if the disease is contracted, it may be caught in its earliest stages, when the treatment is most successful.

GIFT COUPON #400

Members will be interested in how our Gift Coupon #400 succeeded. The latest figures from FWIC is that over \$7000 was raised from the different provinces to help in education in the rural districts. This project led to more interest in the Islands of the West Indies. Many WI's have pen pals and contacts with women's groups and a school library is now being considered. Any of you who saw the films on the West Indies will remember the library van and how the children crowded around to get books, which were so scarce they had to be rationed and only a few each time could borrow any.

This developing interest in our newest commonwealth neighbor has created concern regarding our immigration policy and Mrs. Haggerty, FWIC president, and Mrs. Penney, Convenor of Citizenship, have lately had an interview with Mrs. Fairclough, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration in Ottawa, to discuss this very subject.

• • •
**Pictures of W.I. activities wanted.
Black and white prints will return.**
• • •

The Month With The W.I.

An idea worth passing on comes this month from Mrs. immer of Argenteuil. She suggests that branch convenors fill out their report forms at the meeting and mail right away, thus ensuring that they reach the County convenor on time.

The Education Questionnaire has been widely discussed, also the Farm Forum Broadcast. Collections have been made for W.I. Branches in Northern Quebec and for Pennies for Friendship (one branch reports that they take up a collection for the latter at every meeting). Many contributions are reported to the Service Fund, which should be our first consideration.

ARGENTEUIL:

Arundel will give prizes to all grades, and a scholarship to the Grade X pupil obtaining the highest marks. **Brownsburg** welcomed three new members and entertained the grandmothers and great-grandmothers. **Frontier** saw a film on Pakistan.

Jerusalem-Bethany enjoyed an informative talk on "Wills" given by Notary Valois of Lachute. **Lakefield**

presented a gold brooch to Mrs. Amos Kerr on the occasion of her 50th Wedding Anniversary. Slides were shown by Mrs. Smellie and Mr. Tomalty on their trips to England, Scotland and Wales. **Morin Heights** had a talk on "How Parents Can Guide Their Children" and a paper on "Checks To Good Grooming." **Pioneer** heard a talk on the benefits of a St. John's Ambulance course, given by Chief Whiteway of the St. Andrews Police Force. A donation was made to the High School Year Book. Mrs. Flower gave a talk on Bridges — noting that we are on "A Bridge of Life" every day of our lives. **Upper Lachute-East End** presented a Life Membership to Mrs. Doig, County President. Slides of a recent visit to Scotland were shown by Mr. C. Cunningham.

BONAVENTURE:

Black Cape's guest speaker was Miss Beatrice Almond, Health Nurse, whose subject was "Duties of a Health Nurse, and Parents' Co-operation." Leaflets, "Eleven Steps to Survival", were distributed and a contest on "Health" was held.

Grand Cascapedia served a banquet to 355 guests. **Matapedia** report that cod liver oil capsules have been placed in all local schools, and donations have been given for soup. **Restigouche** also gave a donation to provide soup in local schools.

BROME:

Abercorn are working on a quilt top. **Austin** had a Paper Drive and made a generous donation to a family who lost their belongings in a fire. A silent auction benefited Welfare and Health funds, and a talk by Mrs. L. Cochram on a recent trip to North Carolina was greatly enjoyed.

South Bolton have also started a quilt. **Sutton** have sent baby jackets, bottles and socks to the Red Cross, and pads to the Cecil Memorial Home. Our best wishes for a speedy recovery go to Mrs. Hunt, who had the misfortune to fall and break her hip.

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON:

Aubrey-Riverfield sent Valentines to the Children's Hospital, and a Valentine box to a Convalescent Home. Readings were given by Mrs. Everett Orr—"In Defense of the Educated Housewife" and "What's the Matter with George?" **Dewittville** assisted with the milk distribution at the High School. The subject of their meeting was "The Development of Your Child"—films were shown, followed by a question period.

Hemmingford are working on sewing kits for the needy women of Greece. **Howick** enjoyed a talk by Mrs. A. Peddie, R.N.—"Smooth out Your Tensions" A Doctor—Patient dialogue on Infectious Diseases was given by two members. Mrs. Lang demonstrated the many ways in which squash could be used, and the dishes were afterwards served as refreshments. A mattress and cover were purchased for the W.I. Hospital bed. **Huntingdon** heard an interesting talk on Cancer given by Mrs. Bernhardt.

GATINEAU:

Aylmer East had Miss Elizabeth Van Emery of the Citizenship Branch as guest speaker. **Eardley** celebrated their 42nd birthday, and **Rupert** answered the roll by telling "What I would Like if I were a Shut-in." Mrs. Barnes gave readings on "The Life of Enemies." **Wakefield** were entertained by the Cubs, **Paline Johnston**, and "Hidden Calories, Our Worst with songs, jokes, skits and a demonstration of "The Twist." **Wright** raised money for the Pennies for Friendship fund with a Mystery Box. "How to Make the Home Safe from Fires" was their roll call.

JACQUES CARTIER:

Ste. Anne de Bellevue had a quiz about the Jubilee Convention, and money was raised for Pennies for Friendship, with a drawing of numbers on a gift donated by Mrs. Bowker.

MISSISQUOI

Cowansville enjoyed a letter from their Link in England. Gifts, Valentine cards and a donation of money were sent to the School for Retarded Children in Sherbrooke. **Dunham** were hostess to a Red Cross meeting. **Fordyce** are compiling a scrapbook on W.I. work in the North. Four quilts have been completed, and two were donated to the Red Cross.

Stanbridge East were entertained by the Farm Forum, and they joined in the discussion following the broadcast.

PONTIAC:

Bristol bought new card tables and chairs for their Community Hall. Readings were given by Mrs. Young—"Conking a Husband" and by Mrs. J. Russell—"Just for Today". **Clarendon** catered to the Annual Agriculture meeting and **Fort Coulonge** had a "Touch and Take" gift table. **Quyon** gave a generous donation to the Legion for the care of the War Memorial. Valentine boxes were sent to shut-ins. **Shawville** had contests on Historical events and the identification of famous people from pictures. Lappettes and sewing kits are being prepared for the U.S.C. **Stark Corners** brought in used postage stamps for the Red Cross, and appointed a member to look after Pennies for Friendship. A reading on what size High School is best, was followed by a discussion.

QUEBEC:

Valcartier had a reading on Retarded Children and saw films: "Diabetes" and "Fly about the House."

RICHMOND:

Denison Mills—Dresses made at a recent tailoring course were modelled by members of Spooner Pond W.I. who were guests at this meeting. **Cleveland** donated clothing to a needy family. Diapers were sent to the Cecil Memorial Home. **Richmond Hill** had a White Elephane sale and **Richmond Young Women** served lunch to a meeting of Milk Shippers. **Spooner Pond** brought in quilt blocks which will be made into crib quilts for the Cecil Memorial Home. A contest for the best embroidered dish towel was won by Mrs. J. Walker. **Shipton** also sent a cheer parcel to a needy family. A contest to make words from the word Mediterranean was won by Mrs. J. Saffin with a record number of 53.

ROUVILLE:

Abbotsford report guessing on their "Pennies for Friendship" jar.

SHERBROOKE:

Ascot had an apron display and are knitting for Welfare work. Two films were enjoyed—"Montreal Botanical Gardens" and "An Agricultural Show in Germany". **Belvidere** entertained Milby W.I. and heard about work for the retarded children from one of the school organizers, Mrs. Lorne Buckman. Used clothing and socks were donated for Welfare work. **Brompton Road** had a pot holder exchange and **Lennoxville** held a millinery course at which 36 new hats were made and 4 remodelled. **Brompton Road** and **Milby** branches were guests, and two contests were held—Making a Hat from 2 sheets of Newspaper, and knitting on two toothpicks. **Milby** had an exchange of Valentine pot-holders, and heard Mrs. Robert Smith describe Paris from the viewpoint of a student.

STANSTEAD:

Ayers Cliff gave a record player to the local school, and had a speaker on "Modern Trends in Education", with questions and discussion. **Beebe** heard about the work of a County Nurse, and had the opportunity to ask questions. **Tomifobia** met to listen to the Farm Forum Broadcast, and **North Hatley** discussed the Education Brief. **Minton** held a snapshot contest.

Mac Announces

CHAMPLAIN BARLEY — A NEW VARIETY FOR QUEBEC

A new, high yielding feed barley has been developed by the Agronomy Department at Macdonald College in cooperation with the Canada Department of Agriculture and licensed under the name, Champlain. Resulting from a cross between Moore and Montcalm, made in 1952, this variety has outyielded the commonly grown varieties, York, Parkland and Montcalm in field tests throughout Quebec. The straw of Champlain is slightly shorter than that of Montcalm and its lodging resistance is good, being similar to that of York. In maturity this new variety is about 3 days later than Montcalm.

Champlain appears to have some resistance to diseases such as powdery mildew and stem rust, and while not immune from loose smut, it has better field resistance to this disease than York.

Seed supplies are limited at present, but adequate seed should be available for general distribution in the spring of 1963.

MACDONALD ON THE MOVE

Gymnastic demonstrations at the recent Macdonald College Royal resulted in packed gyms. The Royal drew large crowds to Macdonald despite uncertain weather. School buses brought students as far as 150 miles to see student demonstrations of work in the Faculty of Agriculture and the School of Household Science and the Institute of Education. Visitors also had an opportunity to see the renovated Main Building and junior showmen at work in the College arena.

MAC WINS WOODSMEN'S COMPETITION

'Twas a snowy blustery day when this photo was taken at the Intercollegiate Woodsmen's Competition. Weather didn't dampen enthusiasm of students from Macdonald College, University of New Brunswick, Dartmouth, Paul Smith and University of Toronto, shown here in the felling and twitching competitions at Macdonald. Mac's A and B teams triumphed handily, with one or the other winning the snowshoe race, ski race, snowshoe relay and competitions for felling and twitching, swede sawing, water-boiling, pulp tossing and cross-cut sawing, although they lost top positions in chopping and splitting.

WANT FARM EXPERIENCE

To the Editor,
Macdonald Farm Journal,
Macdonald College, Que.

Dear Sir:

Our farm readers will be interested to know that a very significant number of the students taking the Degree Course (and some registering in the Diploma Course) in Agriculture are from city homes, and have no agricultural background. We are of course very pleased with this evidence of real interest in agriculture on the part of our urban, citizens.

The urban background of these students means however that some of them know little of agriculture or farm life, and no matter how interested they are, there is no substitute for first hand knowledge and experience.

Some of these students have no ready contacts through which they could get farm experience, and consequently appeal to us for assistance. We would be glad to have the names of people who would be prepared to offer summer work to such inexperienced students (on the basis that they are paid what the employer feels they are worth, after watching them in action for perhaps two weeks).

We would be pleased if readers who would be interested in hiring high school and college students for farm work in the summer would send us your names—there would be no commitment until after the employer had a chance to learn something about the individual student.

You may be sure we will be grateful for the assistance we will receive.

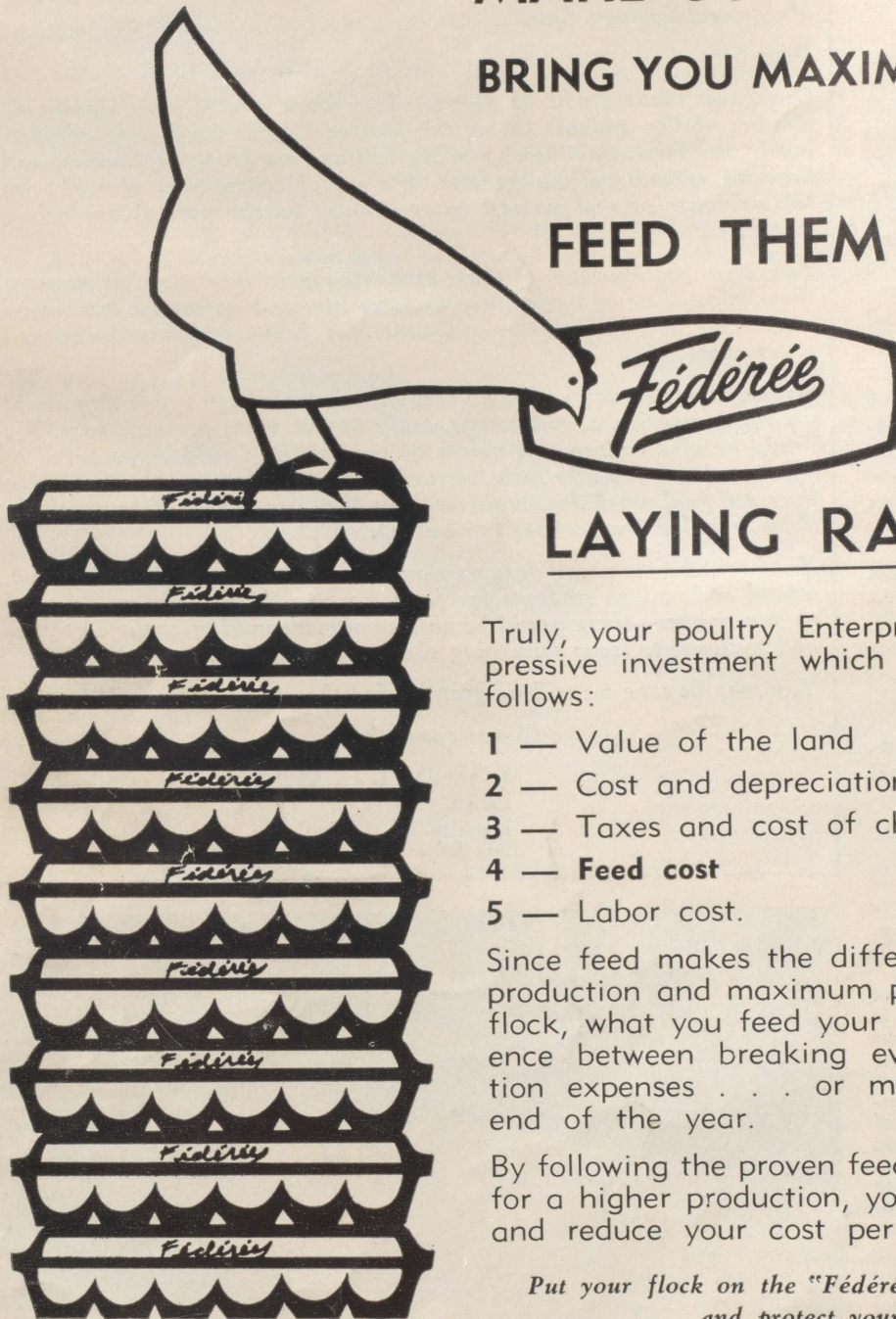
Yours sincerely,

(signed) H. G. Dion,
Dean,
Faculty of Agriculture



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BRING YOU MAXIMUM PROFITS...

FEED THEM WITH THE



LAYING RATION 16%

Truly, your poultry Enterprise represents an impressive investment which could be itemized as follows:

- 1 — Value of the land
- 2 — Cost and depreciation of buildings
- 3 — Taxes and cost of chicks
- 4 — **Feed cost**
- 5 — Labor cost.

Since feed makes the difference between average production and maximum production in a healthy flock, what you feed your hens makes the difference between breaking even with your production expenses . . . or making a profit at the end of the year.

By following the proven feeding program "Fédérée" for a higher production, you increase your income and reduce your cost per dozen of eggs.

*Put your flock on the "Fédérée" complete Laying Ration
and protect your investment.*

AT YOUR CO-OP WHERE YOU HAVE CONTROL

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